January 25, 1775. NUMB. 2405.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

An Account of the MANUFACTORY *of* SALT-PETRE.

IT has long been an opinion amongſt chemiſts and natural hiſtorians, that Salt-petre is a natural production. It has been been ſaid to be found in large quantities on the ſurface of the earth in Perſia, India and China, where it is ſaid to impart a coldneſs to the atmoſphere; but ſome late enquiries give us reaſon to ſuſpect that the whole of theſe accounts are without foundation: They were probably propagated by the natives of thoſe countries, only to preſerve in their hands the manufactory of ſo uſeful an article of trade. All the Salt-petre which is imported from the Eaſt-Indies is made by art. I would not be underſtood to mean that this ſalt is never found in a native ſtate. It is ſometimes found adhering to large rocks. It is likewiſe found in a native ſtate under the arches of bridges, and in vaults or wine cellars, but in theſe places it is found in ſuch ſmall quantities, that we are ſeldom at the pains of collecting it.---It is found in a larger quantity, in a native ſtate, in ſeveral plants, but of this we ſhall ſay more hereafter.

The Manufactory of Salt-petre is now no longer confined to the Eaſt-Indies, but is carried on with equal advantages in many parts of Europe, particularly in Germany and France. I ſhall mention the ſeveral proceſſes which are uſed for this purpoſe in each of thoſe countries.------

CRAMER, a German chemiſt of conſiderable note, recommends the following method of making Salt-petre, which (he ſays) is practiſed with great ſucceſs in many parts of Germany. He orders lime, rubbiſh of all kinds, garden mould and aſhes to be mixed together, and moiſtened from time to time with urine, care being taken to ſtir them frequently. They ſhould all be put into a ſmall houſe, with a window towards the northeaſt. He does not direct (as ſome have ſuppoſed) to leave this houſe open towards the northeaſt, becauſe the nitrous particles are brought from that quarter, but becauſe the winds from the northeaſt in that country are generally accompanied with that temperature of the air, which is moſt agreeable to the formation of the nitre.* In a month or two this maſs will be ſo much impregnated with nitre, that one pound of it will yield two ounces of the ſalt.

The King of Pruſſia was early ſenſible of the importance of a Salt-petre manufactory in his dominions, and has therefore, for this purpoſe, always obliged his farmers to build of common earth, mixed with a quantity of ſtraw and dung. Theſe ſubſtances corrupt in the ſpace of a few years. The fences are then ſhaved or wholly taken down, and afford a large quantity of Salt-petre.

The ſweepings of the ſtreets of a ſingle village in Hanover, afford all the Salt-petre that is uſed in the whole of that Electorate. The gentleman from whom I received this piece of information aſſured me, that the manufactory of the ſalt from the above material was ſo ſimple, that it was carried on entirely by an illiterate old man and his wife. The greateſt part of the Salt-petre that comes from India is obtained nearly in the ſame manner. It is prepared entirely from the offals of the city of Patna.

Mr. LA ROUX, of the Academy of Rouen, informed me, that the following receipt had been found to anſwer very well in many parts of France, for the manufactory of this ſalt. It is taken from Glauber, a German chemiſt. I ſhall deliver it in his own words.

"I will ſhew a way to ſuch as have no inheritance left "them by their parents, nor have any thing come to "them by marriage, by what means they may, without "labour and trouble, get a treaſure for their children.

"Firſt of all, let ſuch a one take care to have ſome "ſhed or hovel, made to join to that ſide of his dwelling that lies in the middle betwixt the north and eaſt "part of heaven, or ſome other more convenient place, "as to admit the ſun and air to it, but to keep off the "rain. Under this pent-houſe or hovel let him dig a "large pit, and, with the earth he digs out, let him "make banks round the pit's mouth, ſo that it may keep "the rain off on every ſide. This done, let him each "day in every year, or whenſoever he can conveniently, "carry and throw into that pit theſe matters ſo long, till "his neceſſity forceth him to dig all out again, and ſee "how much treaſure he has got, even whilſt he ſlept. "Now theſe matters are, all ſharp and bitter herbs, "growing in bye places amongſt buſhes, and in the way "ſides, and ſuch as the beaſts feed not on, as eſula, cicuta or hemlock, henbane, fumitory, the thick ſtalks "of tobacco that are thrown away in thoſe places where "it is planted; the hard ſtalks of colwort, which the "beaſts eat not of, and likewiſe all thoſe things that they "leave in their troughs; alſo fir-tops or appies, if you "have them at hand; alſo the leaves that fall from the trees "in autumn are to be gathered; alſo pidgeons dung, hens "dung, birds and hens feathers; all the aſhes that women "generally make their lees with, and other aſhes that are "not fit for that uſe, alſo ſuch out of which the lixivium "or lee is already extracted, the ſoot of chimnies, hogs "hairs, the horns of oxen and cows, and the bones the "dogs eat not of. All theſe matters may be thrown in-"into his pit, and that he may the ſooner fill it, he may "gather as much as ever he can from all the bordering "places, and throw it therein, ſo that in one or two "years time he may with all thoſe things fill up his pit. "Mean while he muſt pour the urine gathered in his "houſe, or, that he may have enough, he muſt get as "much as he can from his neighbours, ſo as to keep the "things thrown into the pit in continual moiſture, where-"by they may the ſooner putrify. In want of urine, "common water may be taken; if ſea water, or other "ſalt water can be had, it will be the better—alſo the "brine of fiſh pickle, and the ſalting or ſalt water that "fleſh is macerated (or pickled) in, are of good uſe; "alſo the blood of oxen, cows, calves, ſheep, which you "may eaſily have at the butcher's. All theſe things putrifying together, do put on the nature and property "of ſalt-petre.

"If now all theſe matters in your full pit ſhall have "well putrified, then ceaſe from pouring on any more "moiſture, and all the things are to be left ſo long till "they are dried—And then, if you need money, let a "Salt-petre maker be ſought for, and bargain with him "about the price of drawing off your Salt-petre by water, of making it and ſelling it—This done, caſt the "remaining earth into a pit, together with the remaining lixivium that ſhot not into nitre, and there leave it "for a year or two, and moiſten it with urine, or, if you "have not this, with common water—This earth will "again yield ſalt-nitre, but not above half ſo much as at "firſt."

But the greateſt part of the Salt-petre that is conſumed in France, is prepared in *Paris*, from the ruins of old ſtone bridges, pidgeon-houſes, ſtables, and all ſuch putrid maſſes of vegetable or animal matters as have been long covered. To theſe a quantity of lime is added, which is ſaid to evolve the ſalt from the ſaid ingredients.

Nitre, beſides being obtained by the artificial proceſſes we have deſcribed, may be obtained in a conſiderable quantity, in a native ſtate, from certain plants. The tobacco is ſtrongly impregnated with it. I have been told, that a hogſhead of tobacco will yield more when manufactured into Salt-petre, than it will any other way; and if the experiment publiſhed in a late number of the Pennſylvania Packet ſucceeds alike in all caſes, I have little doubt of the fact. Thoſe plants which contain Salt-petre, always ſparkle when they are thrown into the fire. But there is another leſs equivocal method of knowing whether a plant contains any quantity of this ſalt. Bruiſe the plant well, and expreſs the juice into an earthen pot, and place it in a cool cellar, firſt pouring a little ſweet oil upon the ſurface of it, to prevent its becoming mouldy; if the plant contains any nitre, you will find it in the form of chryſtals on the ſides of the veſſel, in ſix weeks or two months.

The method of extracting the Salt-petre is nearly the ſame, whatever ingredients we employ for making it. The ingredients are put into tubs, barrels or hogſheads, perforated at their bottoms. Rain, river, or very pure ſpring water is poured upon them, which gradually diſſolves all the ſalt they contain, and conveys it drop by drop into veſſels provided to receive it. The nitre in this ſtate contains a large quantity of common ſalt. Before I explain in what manner this ſalt is to be ſeparated from the nitre, it will be neceſſary to premiſe that bare *evaporation*, by boiling or otherways, will chryſtalize common ſalt, but that *cold* and *reſt* are neceſſary to chryſtalize nitre. The LYE (if I may ſo call it) made from the materials which yield nitre, is put into a large veſſel, and is gradually boiled away, till chryſtals of common ſalt begin to form in it. Theſe are to be taken out with a large ladle as faſt as they form, and thrown into a large cullender, which ſtands directly over the one in which the liquor is boiling—when no more chryſtals of common ſalt can be found in it, the liquor is taken off the fire, and emptied into a number of earthen or copper pans, in which it ſoon ſhoots into chryſtals of Salt-petre. The ſalt has now undergone its firſt degree of purification. As a quantity of common ſalt ſtill adheres to the chryſtals of nitre, it is neceſſary to diſſolve them in pure water, and boil them in the manner we ſaid before. A much leſs quantity of common ſalt is obtained now than formerly—The nitre, after its ſecond chryſtalization, is uſed chiefly for the purpoſes of medicine, and curing proviſions. But there is a third degree of purification neceſſary, before all the common ſalt can be compleatly ſeparated from it. It is carried on in the ſame manner as the former ones were. The Salt-petre is now in its higheſt ſtate of purity, in which ſtate only it is uſed for the manufactory of GUNPOWDER. The liquor which will not chryſtalize may be uſed for making Magneſia.

I cannot conclude this memoir without obſerving, that the climate and productions of the Middle and Northern Colonies of America render them extremely proper for the manufactory of Salt-petre. And the ſucceſs which has attended ſeveral experiments in that way, give us reaſon to believe that it may be carried on in this country, with as great advantages as in France, Germany or the Eaſt-Indies. I ſhall paſs over the immediate uſe, which neceſſity may perhaps call upon us to make of this article, and ſhall point out only to my countrymen the immenſe advantages we ſhall derive from the conſumption and exportation of it, after the preſent diſpute is ſettled, and the former harmony reſtored between Britain and the Colonies.

A MANUFACTURER.

* The northeaſt winds in North-America are generally accompanied with moiſture, which renders them improper for the formation of Salt-petre. The houſe which contains our Salt-petre materials ſhould therefore, in this country, be expoſed to the northweſt winds.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your publiſhing the following ſhort addreſs to the people of America, will confer an additional obligation on your very reſpectful friend and cuſtomer,

A PHILADELPHIAN.

My dear Countrymen,

WITH a glow of warmth in the cauſe of liberty—as a friend to the general rights of mankind—and ardently deſirous for the reſtoration of peace and good order—I take the freedom to addreſs you, beſeeching you to conſider attentively the truly unhappy ſituation of the Colonies at this preſent moſt critical juncture.

It has been reported from the eaſtward, that "a motion has been made immediately to take up arms againſt the King's troops." May the alarm be groundleſs! but if there is any truth in the tidings, what can be the import but to unſheathe the ſword of civil war—horrid proſpect—the tender heart muſt ſhudder at the thought. A little time ſince, if any perſon did but ſuggeſt the poſſibility of ſuch a calamity, how did we diſdain the ſentiment. Did not a writer, in oppoſition to one who had depictured the attendant evils on the ſhocking cataſtrophe, declare, that he could "ſee no reaſons for ſuch apprehenſions," and that, if we were capable of the conteſt, and certain of obtaining victory, he ſhould pray that the hand in which he held his pen, might wither e'er it drew the ſword.

Can this writer, or any other who heretofore poſſeſſed the like ſentiments, be ſtill of opinion that there are "no reaſons for ſuch apprehenſions?"—I believe not. If then there is but a bare poſſibility of ſo dreadful an incident, let me entreat you my countrymen, as you regard humanity and every other virtue, to uſe your utmoſt influence to prevent the impending ruin.-----A civil war! the very ſound ſeems terrible. Conſcious of my inability to paint its train of conſequences in proper colours, and ſcarcely daring to purſue the melancholy ſubject, leſt my mental powers ſhould be overcome, and the very pulſe of life for a time be ſtagnant, from a view of the gloomy and alarming proſpects, I leave to others to figure to themſelves the direful attendant ſcenes, and proceed to matters of a more familiar and peaceful nature.

A non-importation of Britiſh goods has been determined on; this, I doubt not, if virtuouſly adhered to, "will work wonders for us." I have been long of opinion, that it depended almoſt entirely (under Providence) on our own virtue, whether the evils we ſo generally dread ſhould come upon us or not; and although I feel for the diſtreſſes of the Britiſh manufacturers, yet I muſt believe, that we have an abſolute right to withhold our cuſtom from them, for ſo important a purpoſe as the preſervation of our liberties, and that a general commercial oppoſition to the preſent unrighteous meaſures, will anſwer every good purpoſe that can be reaſonably wiſhed for---why then ſhould we be too impatient? Is not a ſtruggle of this kind of ſufficient importance to reconcile us to a temporary inconvenience? I think it is, and am heartily diſpoſed to take my ſhare.----I wiſh my Countrymen could ſee things in the ſame light, and I wiſh it, not from a vain conceit of my own opinion, but from this principle, a diſintereſted view to the general good.

And now my Fellow-chriſtians—you glory, as I hope, in the honoured title—let us conſider whether it is not apparent, that the evils which now impend, have been permitted by Providence for ſome noble purpoſes. See how the eyes of the people have been opened with regard to the iniquity of the Slave-trade; in their contentions for liberty, they have been in part convinced of the impropriety of demanding that for themſelves, which they have not been willing to grant to their fellow-men. The Friend to America, in his vindication of the meaſures of the Congreſs, aſſerts that "all men have one common original, they participate in one common nature, and conſequently have one common right. No reaſon can be aſſigned, why one man ſhould exerciſe any power over his fellow-creatures more than another, unleſs they have voluntarily veſted him with it," &c.

An act of Aſſembly has been paſſed in Connecticut, effectually to prohibit the importation of ſlaves at any time hereafter into that colony, which is a proceeding that would do honour to any government, and is highly worthy of imitation throughout the continent. Much more has been done on this ſubject than would be proper to repeat in this paper; but by this it may appear, that the ſtruggles for liberty have not been altogether partial or contracted, and I rejoice in the reflection, that the hearts of thouſands have been diſtended with the generous love of univerſal liberty.

My dear Countrymen, the cauſe of liberty, when it has virtue for its baſis, is a glorious cauſe. Let us then conſider how far virtue is concerned in our preſent conteſt. Let us not be influenced by any narrow principle, but commend what is right, and condemn what is wrong; and let it clearly appear to thoſe who are in oppoſition to us, that we are not actuated in this conteſt by partial ſelfiſh motives, or that we have been too much influenced by the ſmuggling intereſt, and are attached to that ſhameful and ſinful practice. Let us bear our teſtimony againſt it, as a late popular writer has done; who has, with manly freedom, expreſſed himſelf in theſe words———"I heartily concur (ſays he) with the Farmer, in condemning all illicit trade. Perjury is, no doubt, a moſt heinous and deteſtable crime; and for my Part, I had rather ſuffer any thing, than have my wants relieved at the expence of truth and integrity." Theſe, my friends, are noble ſentiments—let us cheriſh them, and promote their general prevalence—let us unite, as brethren concerned in one common intereſt, to purſue ſuch meaſures as we have reaſon to believe Providence will deign to favour—and let "charity," that exalted virtue, "caſt a mantle over" every "dark and gloomy page" in the hiſtory of all America.

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ALL the MATERIALS and complete Apparatus of a MILL for battering and rolling COPPER; which will likewiſe anſwer for IRON-WORK. Alſo the Iron Materials for erecting two Air Furnaces for ſmelting and refining either Copper, Lead or Iron. For Particulars and Terms of Sale, enquire of JOHN H. CRUGER, at New-York.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1775.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD ROBINSON, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to pay their reſpective balances, to

JOSEPH SWIFT, Adminiſtrator.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

MY attention to the Anxious By-Stander was attracted by that ſingularity of character, which could unite the moſt ſeeming inconſiſtencies: Which, amidſt the moſt liberal profeſſions of reſpect and eſteem, could repreſent the late Congreſs as unjuſt, inconſiſtent and tyrannical, and conſequently worthy neither of reſpect or eſteem. News-paper controverſies either ſoon grow dull and tedious, or perſonal and irritating; in the former caſe they are ſilently deſpiſed, in the latter the parties are openly laughed at---I ſhall therefore ſpare myſelf and fellow-patriot the mortification of either-----indeed, why ſhould we differ?---He vows that he is a man of honour, and a chriſtian---that he has no goods in the Committee-ſtore---that he has had none ſold at auction—nay, that he will have his hand chopped off, if he does not love his country dearly. I ſhould be ſorry ſo good a writer ſhould ſuffer amputation; but the uncertainty whether *his* country means America, will at all events ſave his hand, to praiſe or depreciate the Congreſs, or both at once, on all future occaſions.—As to the information which this gentleman requeſts, he does not encourage me to give it, if in my power (which, as to the late city Committee, it is not) for in the only fact wherein I ſpoke from knowledge, he flatly contradicts me, tho' the large importations upon ſpeculation are atteſted by every member of the Committee, and many others, and it muſt be ſelf-evident that the great demand for goods will fully compenſate, and more than compenſate for the ſmall delay and charge occaſioned by coming within the Aſſociation, ſo as to ſupport my aſſertion that the real ſufferers are few.———

As I do not expect to inform him, ſtill leſs do I hope to convince him, or at leaſt that he would acknowledge it—I will therefore do, what I have known ſometimes practiſed with ſucceſs upon perſons of a particular character, that is, leave him from his own reflections to convince himſelf. And to aſſiſt him in this work, if he is indeed and in truth a Friend to America, if his heart does not throb with painful anxiety about goods ſold at vendue, or in the Committee-ſtore, in which he or ſome near relation is intereſted, or ſome motive of gain, or diſappointment, and if he does really honour the Congreſs, I beg he would ſit down and coolly aſk himſelf the following queſtions.

1. Do I, in the common affairs of life, repreſent thoſe whom I honour and reſpect as ignorant, inconſiſtent and unjuſt? If our author anſwers this queſtion in the affirmative, I fancy there are few who would chuſe to be among thoſe whom this gentleman delights to honour.

2. Is it not at leaſt more probable that fifty-two perſons, ſelected from all the provinces, taking a general and comprehenſive view of all circumſtances, and apprized of all theſe objections, ſhould be right, than I, who am a ſingle, tho' a very ſenſible individual?

3. If I only intended to rectify what appeared to me an error, and not to weaken their influence, or diſplay my own talents, could I not have addreſſed the next Congreſs on the ſubject, either in private or public? And is not this the mode conſtantly uſed, either to private or public bodies, whom one really eſteems and reſpects?

4. As this decency has not yet been taught me, ought I not immediately to endeavour to correct this error of my education?

5. How came I, when I was quoting the 10th reſolve of the Provincial Congreſs, which recommends petitioning before a ſuſpenſion of trade, to paſs by the 11th, which follows and is connected with it, viz. "Reſolved, "by a great majority, *That yet notwithſtanding, as an "unanimity of councils and meaſures is indiſpenſably ne"ceſſary for the common welfare*, if the Congreſs ſhall "judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join "with the other principal and neighbouring colonies in "SUCH an aſſociation of non-importation from, and "non-exportation to, Great-Britain, as ſhall be agreed "on at the Congreſs?"

If our grumbling patriot will read this reſolve attentively, and give his reaſon and conſcience fair play in anſwering theſe queſtions, I am not without hopes that his conduct and profeſſions will be more conſiſtent: And if his judgment and candour are equal to his abilities as a writer, I do not deſpair finding him, in ſome future paper, diſtinguiſhed as an able advocate for the Continental Congreſs. In which new character I wiſh him all imaginable honour and ſucceſs.

I owe the public and this writer an explanation of my caution againſt giving haſty credit to extracts of letters and paragraphs out of papers, ſuppoſed to be under an improper influence. By the narratives which had been traced and found deſtitute of foundation, I did not mean thoſe reſpecting Pepperell's lands, or ſhutting up the ſtores in Maſſachuſetts-Bay---I do not know the truth or falſhood of either. If they have happened, we are not acquainted with the provocations or reaſons which have produced them. Some perſons make it a rule, not to form any judgment, till they are not only maſters of the fact, but the circumſtances and occaſion of it, others do not think theſe of much conſequence. The paragraphs and narratives I referred to were,

1ſt. A publication in Gaine's paper, about the 18th of October, of a meſſage to General Gage, by one Doctor Warren, and a very free expoſtulation by the latter.----- Now Doctor Warren never was ſent with any ſuch meſſage, or held that converſation, or any other of that nature, or even ſaw General Gage at the time referred to.

2d. A publication in Rivington's paper, that Lord Chatham had declared his ſentiments openly againſt America.

3d. A miſrepreſentation in the ſame paper of the appropriation of the donations at Boſton, publiſhed without pay—but which the Printer would not contradict, upon proper authority, without being extravagantly paid, which was properly refuſed.

4th. A miſrepreſentation in the ſame paper of the proceedings of the Provincial Congreſs at Maſſachuſetts-Bay, importing their differing highly with each other, and their breaking up in confuſion on that account—with many others, one of which is noticed in Bradford's laſt paper, under the Newport head.

Unanimity is our grand object. No public cauſe was ever yet conducted to a happy iſſue by divided councils, and diſtracted meaſures. A firm and hearty union in any meaſures will make them reſpectable; without this, the beſt will be vain and fruitleſs. Our trueſt ſafety, our beſt policy, our country, honour and intereſt, depend upon our adherence to thoſe meaſures, which have been formed upon a general ſcale. He muſt be a miſerable politician, who would mark out a plan of oppoſition upon the narrow proſpects of a ſingle city or province. I truſt therefore, that the wiſe and virtuous inhabitants of this once free and happy country will neither be intimidated or ſeduced by open or concealed enemies, nor diverted by injudicious friends from a ſteady purſuit of thoſe meaſures, which have the beſt chance of being the wiſeſt, and, being general, are moſt likely to be ſucceſsful.

PHILADELPHUS.

LONDON.

Nov. 7. Betts were laid on Saturday night at a Coffee-Houſe in the neighbourhood of St. James's, of three to two, that the American acts will be totally repealed by New-year's day next.

The Premier ſays, that "on the firſt motion for a repeal of any of the Boſtonian acts, he will immediately reſign his employments."

Nothing ſhews the neceſſity of reforming the mode of repreſentation agreeable to Lord Chatham's doctrine more than the preſent general election, when it is well known that many boroughs have been diſpoſed of in the city, and the electors of many others have been mortified, by receiving orders to elect perſons they eſteemed little better than their own journeymen, and others ſtill more mortified to ſee a perſon chaired as their member who has ſtood behind their chair at their own tables; and ſuch muſt be the caſe with this rotten part of the conſtitution, when ſo many boroughs are at the abſolute diſpoſal of the Treaſury, and the powerful Lords in the county, or the power reſides in three or four leading men in the city or borough. The former muſt chooſe the Miniſter's coach horſe, or my Lord's footman, if they are ordered; the latter muſt elect the broker himſelf, if the junto give the word of command. Let our repreſentatives be choſen by the counties at large, and we ſhould ſee in the Houſe the moſt reſpectable landholders of the county, choſen for their property, honour and abilities; and let the city of London chooſe twelve, the city of Briſtol, Liverpool, and the other great trading cities and towns of the kingdom, a proportionate number, and we ſhould find the mercantile intereſt of this great trading country in the hands of perſons able and willing to protect and extend it. The King would then reign by the heads and hearts of his ſubjects, not by their paſſions and neceſſities, and the Miniſter would ſee he had no ſecurity himſelf, but in conſulting the honour, not the power of the Crown.

Nov. 12. Orders are ſent to Ireland for two regiments on that eſtabliſhment to be in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice for North-America.

The proper eſtimates and accounts, for the ſervice of the enſuing year, are now preparing in the different departments for the inſpection of Parliament.

We hear that amongſt the many regulations intended by a Great Perſonage to co-operate with the new Parliament, is the following: "That no man whatſoever ſhall enjoy at a time more than *one* Civil or Military command in the kingdom." By this conſtitutional regulation, the ambition and avarice of thoſe who are now adding place to place, and ſinecure to ſinecure, will be cropped; whilſt thoſe who know they can poſſeſs but *one* at a time will naturally be forced upon an application, and a ſufficiency in that to deſerve a greater.

The following ſhips for his Majeſty's ſervice are upon the ſtocks in Woolwich yard, viz. two of 74, one of 64, and one of 28 guns. The laſt mentioned will be launched about Chriſtmas.

Upon a late ſurvey at the Tower it appears, that there have been delivered into his Majeſty's ordnance at that place upwards of 60,000 muſkets in the courſe of the two laſt years, which is a greater number than ever there was a demand for before in ſo ſhort a time in peace.

The clerks in the Plantation-Office have been employed for this fortnight paſt in copying letters which paſſed between the Governor of New-England and Lord Dartmouth, to be laid before the Privy Council previous to the meeting of Parliament.

It is rumoured that the packet from New-York brought government ſome very diſagreeable advices; and from the profound ſecrecy obſerved by all in the American departments of ſtate, the report gains univerſal credit.

Nov. 14. There can ſcarcely be a ſtronger mark of diſcontent in a nation, and of their utter diſapprobation of the meaſures of government, than to ſee the perſon whom the Miniſtry perſecuted with the moſt implacable malice, and endeavoured to deſtroy, promoted by the people to the higheſt offices and honours they can poſſibly beſtow. A remarkable inſtance of this kind now preſents itſelf: We at this time ſee the man againſt whom a moſt arbitrary Miniſtry vowed eternal vengeance, and attempted by every malicious art and infamous proceeding to cruſh, elevated by the people to the firſt dignity of this metropolis, and alſo choſen to repreſent the firſt county in the kingdom. Need there be a more convincing proof than this, that the meaſures of ſuch adminiſtration have been exceſſively odious and injurious to the people? Such an extraordinary token of national contempt of a Miniſtry can ſcarcely be found in the annals of this kingdom; and if the perſons who compoſe it were not hardened beyond all ſenſe of ſhame, they would be ſtruck with the diſgrace and infamy of it, and retire into ſome corner of their country to hide their heads.

Nothing can more effectually ſhew the ignorance of the preſent Miniſtry reſpecting the Americans, than their ideas of oppoſing them. There are no leſs than thirty thouſand men, able, ſkilful, and willing to bear arms in the ſingle province of South-Carolina. In commerce, only four articles I could ſpecify will, by a non-importation agreement now entered upon, make a difference of a million of money to this kingdom every year, from the ſingle province of South-Carolina.

Saturday evening a meſſenger was ſent from Lord Rochford's office with ſome important diſpatches to Lord Stormont, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the French Court.

Yeſterday morning came on before Lord Mansfield, and the Court of King's-Bench, the further hearing of an action brought againſt the Crown, for exacting a duty of four and a half per cent. on certain merchandize in the iſland of Grenada, when, after the Council had taken up above four hours in pleading, it was again agreed on by the Court to lie over for a further conſideration. It is thought this matter cannot be properly adjuſted, till ſomething is decided on by Parliament relative to the colonies.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Oct. 5.

"The Engliſh Conſul who reſides at Genoa wrote a letter to give notice to all the Engliſh Captains who were going to leave this port, to be upon their guard againſt the Algerines, as theſe barbarians had broke the peace with Great-Britain. In conſequence of this intelligence, thoſe merchants who had ſhipped any goods on board Engliſh veſſels told the Captains, that as they did not chuſe to run the riſk of loſing their property, they would not have them proceed on their voyage till they could receive ſome accounts from their correſpondents in England."

Extract of a letter from Fontainbleau, Oct. 26.

"It is ſettled that thoſe Perſons who may have occaſion to appeal from the Arrets of the new Parliament, may lay their caſe before the old, when it is inſtalled, as was done formerly from the old Parliament to the Council. There are three or four very conſiderable, which will afford ſerious employment for this aſſembly. That of Meſſ. de la Chaliotatis againſt the Duke de Aiguillon; des Vernons againſt the Count de Maurangies; that of Mademoiſella Lechap againſt the Marquis de Montonirol; and that of M. the Count de Guignes againſt the brokers of Change-Alley, in London, and the Secretaries."

It is ſaid that a ſpirited memorial is now preparing, by order of the miniſtry, to be ſent to the court of Spain, relative to the releaſe of all the Britiſh ſubjects now confined in the Spaniſh dominions.

Nov. 15. Preparations are making at Lord Bute's houſe in South Audley-ſtreet, as his Lordſhip ſets out the beginning of next month for the South of France.

Inſtructions were ſent a few days ſince to our Ambaſſador at Paris, to requeſt the French Miniſtry to take proper methods for preventing the ſhips and veſſels of that nation carrying on a contraband trade in any of the Ports of America.

Laſt week large quantities of ſalt-petre were delivered from the Tower to the Maſters of the powder mills who are under contract for government ſervice.

Nov. 16. It is the opinion of the moſt intelligent and beſt informed at the weſt end of the town, that the Miniſtry cannot keep together much longer in its preſent form; but whether the new arrangement will include in it the total overthrow of the Thane's power, or only turn out a compromiſe between the ins and outs, as in the well known revolutions which happened in adminiſtration in 1741 and 1756, a very few weeks will diſcover.

The Imperial Court, it is ſaid, intends once more to eſtabliſh an Eaſt-India Company at Oſtend, accompanied with ſuch advantages, as muſt prove extremely detrimental to thoſe of Great-Britain and the United Provinces.

By accounts from Hamburgh we learn, that the King of Pruſſia has notified to his ſeveral military Governors an immediate requiſition of a certain number of recruits, in proportion to the extent of their reſpective diſtricts or commandaries, amounting in the whole to 28,000. This is deemed a ſure preſage of an approaching rupture in the North of Europe.

An expreſs arrived at the Secretary of State's office in the courſe of the laſt week from the Viceroy of a neighbouring kingdom, relative, it is ſaid, to the defection of ſome of his ſtaunchеſt friends there.

The above miſunderſtanding is reported to have ariſen from his refuſing to ſubmit to the making any alteration whatever in the late act for impoſing *Stamp Duties* in that kingdom; though he had aſſured thoſe who were at firſt moſt averſe to the bill, that if they conſented to give it their concurrence and ſupport, that it was only meant as a bill of experiment, and ſhould be amended in the firſt inſtance, and if neceſſary totally repealed.

The Cabinet has not been ſo compleatly embarraſſed for theſe twenty years as at preſent; for if the American bills of laſt ſeſſion ſhould be repealed, the adminiſtration muſt not only come to pieces, but it will likewiſe involve in it the ruin of that power, which thirteen years unremitting endeavours have been employed to eſtabliſh.

A correſpondent who pretends to ſpeak from the beſt authority aſſures us, that meaſures of the moſt lenient and conciliating nature, relative to our diſputes with America, are already determined on, and that conſequently all the views of a deſpairing vanquiſhed faction will be totally defeated.

We hear an authentic liſt of the number of men of war built in foreign countries for the ſervice of France and Spain, ſince the peace, diſtinguiſhing particulars, have actually been tranſmitted to our Miniſtry (in order to be laid before the enſuing Parliament) by which it appears that the marine of thoſe kingdoms have received a conſiderable addition during the laſt four years.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Honourable Lieutenant General James Murray, late Governor of Quebec, to be Lieutenant Governor of Minorca.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 18.

To the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories thereon depending in *America*,

The humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's COUNCIL for the Province of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council for the province of New-York, return you our thanks for your ſpeech.

The utility and neceſſity of promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, and the felicity of the colony, are ſo apparent, that you may be aſſured of our ready concurrence in every meaſure, friendly to thoſe important and inſeparable objects.

Attached—moſt affectionately and inviolably attached to the honour and intereſt of the King; zealouſly concerned for the proſperity and glory of Great-Britain and her dependancies; and impreſſed by a due ſenſe of the innumerable benefits, flowing from an harmonious connection between the ſeveral branches of the empire, we cannot look at that awful precipice to which the unnatural diſcords between the parent ſtate and her colonies are tending, without horror and conſternation.

In controverſies turning upon principles of the deepeſt policy, and of ſuch amazing magnitude, as to involve the provinces in the moſt diſtreſſing perplexities, the glorious work of reſtoring the common tranquility, and eſtabliſhing an intimate and permanent union between all the parts of the empire, muſt (under God) ultimately depend upon the wiſdom and benignity of the crown, and the juſtice and magnanimity of the Britiſh nation.

Gladly ſhall we ſeize every opportunity to effect a reconciliation between countries whoſe intereſts are ſo inſeparable, that the true patriot of either muſt be a real friend to both: And while the means to this deſirable end employ the councils of the nation, our moſt vigorous efforts ſhall be ſteadily exerted, to prevent the deſtructive conſequences of anarchy and confuſion,

It affords us great relief in this critical hour, to find your Honour heartily diſpoſed to promote the ſame ſalutary deſigns: And it adds to our conſolation, that in ſo alarming a conjuncture this Colony has, in her Chief Governor, an advocate near the throne, upon whoſe diſtinguiſhed abilities, and active and generous benevolence, men of all ranks amongſt us rely, with the firmeſt confidence, for a true and faithful repreſentation of our condition and character. *By order of the Council,*

Council-Chamber, DANIEL HORSEMANDEN, *Speaker.*
Jan. 18, 1775.

HIS HONOUR'S ANSWER.

GENLTEMEN,

I THANK you for this addreſs. It will give me pleaſure to convey to the Throne theſe warm expreſſions of your loyalty and attachment to our gracious Sovereign; and your ſolicitude for the glory of the Britiſh empire.

While we, with confidence, rely on his Majesty's wisdom and paternal affection, and the justice and magnanimity of the nation, for restoring harmony among the various parts of the empire, our utmost efforts are necessary to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

To the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of *New-York*, and the territories thereon depending in *America*,

The humble ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said Colony.

May it please your Honour,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of *New-York*, beg leave to return your Honour our most hearty thanks for your speech.

The assurances your Honour has given us of cheerfully promoting whatever may be conducive to the dignity of his Majesty's government, and the happiness of the people in this Colony, merit our most grateful acknowledgments.

The provision for the Support of his Majesty's government, and the necessary allowances for his service, shall be the objects of our attention; together with the ordinary business of the session.

Affected with the deepest concern by the distressed state of the Colonies, and impressed with a due sense of the fatal consequences attending the unhappy dispute between *Great-Britain and his Majesty's American Dominions*, we feel the most afflicting anxiety at this alarming crisis. Fully convinced that the happiness of our constituents depends greatly on the *wisdom of our present measures*, we shall exercise the important trust they have reposed in us with firmness and fidelity; *and with calmness and deliberation, pursue the most probable means to obtain a redress of our grievances*; and it affords us the highest satisfaction to hear from your Honour, that our most gracious Sovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American subjects, and ready, with paternal tenderness, to grant us relief. Anxious for the interest and happiness of our country, and earnestly solicitous for the re-establishment of harmony with *Great-Britain*, we shall discountenance every measure which may tend to increase our distress; and, by our conduct, shew ourselves truly desirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent kingdom.

The absence of our most worthy Governor in Chief, whose upright conduct so deservedly acquired him the affections of the colony, will, we have the strongest reason to expect, be less sensibly felt from the wise administration of his experienced successor. The confidence your Honour has been pleased to repose in our attachment to our happy constitution, and our regard for the interest and prosperity of the British empire, demands the exertion of our most strenuous efforts to co-operate with you, in endeavouring to restore the tranquility so ardently desired by all true friends to the Mother-Country and the Colonies. *By order of the General Assembly,*

Assembly Chamber, JOHN CRUGER, *Speaker.*
Jan. 20, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 25.

On Saturday last, after a few days illness, died, in the 54th year of his age, universally lamented, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq; *Vendue-Master*, one of the *Aldermen* and some time *Mayor* of this city, which offices he filled with unsullied reputation. In short, benevolence marked his character, and virtue in him wore her most amiable dress, being constantly exercised in love towards his family, uprightness in his dealings, sincerity in his friendships, chearfulness in his conversation, and an earnest desire to promote peace and happiness around him. And on Monday his remains, attended by a great number of the principal inhabitants, were interred in the family vault, in Christ-Church Burying-ground.

Captain Vallence, in the sloop Hope, from Surrinam for this port, on the 19th of November, in lat. 37:34, long. 73:11, met with a violent gale of wind, from N. W. to N. N. W. in which he shipped a sea on the larboard quarter, that carried away his quarter rails and stanchions, stove his boat, and did considerable other damage to his sails and rigging, which obliged him to bear away for Charlestown, where he arrived the 11th of December.

Captain Greenway, from Bristol, on the 24th ult. in lat. 37:17, long. 69:23, spoke a sloop, Captain Cales, belonging to Cape-May, from Antigua for this port, out 18 days, and had sprung his mast; the next day spoke the brig Catherine, Captain Roxby, for Jamaica, out 4 days, and a schooner for Hispaniola, out 5 days, both from Rhode-Island; 26th, in lat. 38, long. 74:21, spoke the ship George, Captain Pinkerton, from this port for Londonderry; and on the 28th, about 30 leagues from our Capes, he spoke the ship Black Prince, Captain Barry, from this port for Bristol.

Last Saturday was publicly whipped the third time, in this city, a certain *Eleanor Harper*, having been convicted at the last Mayor's Court, on three indictments, for stealing sundry goods from different persons.—When she came first here, a few weeks since, she appeared well dressed, with her gold watch, and had with her two young Negroe men to wait on her; went to several shops to buy goods, and was suspected to have stolen some. On searching her room at her lodgings, several trunks were found, and in them some of the goods she had stolen here, with many others, supposed to be stolen elsewhere.—On examining the Negroe men since her commitment to goal, one of them says his name is *Jemmy*, that he belongs to Mr. *Solomon Legree*, a chair-maker in Charlestown, South-Carolina; that though she now calls herself *Harper*, she went under the name of *Clarke* in Charlestown, and lodged at Mrs. Westell's; that she hired a chair from a person, who keeps a livery stable there, to go a few miles, and persuaded him to leave his master; that they had not got many miles from Charlestown before they met with the other Negroe on the road, with a horse, going to his master; that she persuaded him also to come with her; his name is *Will*, and belongs to Mr. *Pontou*, a shipwright at White Point; after this they travelled to Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina, where this Negroe *Jemmy* says she sold the horses and chair, and took her passage in a sloop bound to this place, and brought him and this Negroe with her; that soon after her arrival here, she was taken up as beforementioned for stealing.———It appears from others who knew her, that she lived once in New-York, and on Long-Island, and went there at different times under the different names of *Clarke*, *Heysbom*, and *Harper*, and was obliged to leave New-York for stealing.—It is to be hoped from this public account given of her, the true owners of the Negroes and watch will appear.

Reading, January 16, 1775.

To the FARMERS of Berks County.

THE Committee of the county of Berks, having considered the Association of the Butchers of this town not to kill any sheep whatsoever until the first day of May next, take the liberty earnestly to recommend to the inhabitants of this county, not to sell any sheep whatsoever to any Butcher from Philadelphia or elsewhere, till the first day of May. The preserving of Wool being an object of the greatest consequence, the Committee flatter themselves that the Farmers will chearfully observe this recommendation: And as the Committee will meet in Reading on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, if any inhabitants have any objections to make to the measure hereby recommended, such inhabitants are requested to attend the Committee to make their objection, that the same may be maturely considered.

Any person having Wool which he cannot dispose of in the country, may bring it to the house of Mr. Mark Bird, in Reading, who will give 14d. per lb. for any quantity.

By order of the Committee,

JONATHAN POTTS, Secretary.

Newtown, Bucks County, Jan. 16, 1775.

A LARGE majority of the Committee chosen in said county on the 15th of December last, in pursuance of notice for that purpose given, this day assembled in said town, and unanimously chose JOSEPH HART, Esq; Chairman, and JOHN CHAPMAN, Clerk.

The Committee then taking into consideration the measures recommended by the Continental Congress for the redress of American grievances, entered into the following resolves unanimously.

1st. That we highly approve of the pacific measures recommended by the Continental Congress, for the redress of American grievances, and do hereby render our unfeigned thanks to the worthy Gentlemen who composed that august Assembly, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.

2d. That we hold ourselves bound in justice to ourselves, our posterity, our King and our country, strictly to observe and keep the Association of said Congress, especially as it is recommended to us by the united voice of our Representatives in Assembly, and as a Committee will use our utmost endeavours to have it carried into execution.

3d. That we hold it as our bounden duty, both as christians and as countrymen, to contribute towards the relief and support of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, now suffering in the general cause of all the colonies; and we do hereby recommend the raising a sum of money for that purpose, to every inhabitant or taxable in this county, as soon as possible.

The Committee then taking into consideration a late resolve of the Committee of the city of Philadelphia, setting forth an absolute necessity that the Committees of the Counties of this Province, or their Deputies, be requested to meet together in Provincial Convention on the 23d day of January instant, cannot conceive from any information we have had, the necessity of such Provincial Convention, or that any good effects can be produced thereby, towards carrying into execution the Association so clearly pointed out to us by the Continental Congress.

Voted, That Joseph Hart, John Wilkinson, Henry Wynkoop, Joseph Watson, and John Chapman, or any three of them, be a Committee of Correspondence; and that Henry Wynkoop be Treasurer, to receive such charitable donations as may be collected in pursuance of the third resolve of this Committee.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Clerk.

At a meeting of the several township Committees in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jersey, held at John Ringo's, the 18th day of January 1775, present sixty members.

JOHN HART, Esq; Chairman.

THE Committee taking into consideration the proceedings of the late Continental Congress, highly approve thereof, and the association entered into do recommend and will abide by, and thank the Delegates for their firm and steady conduct.

The Committee then taking into their consideration the method of chusing Delegates for this province, to attend at Philadelphia, the 10th day of May next, or sooner if necessary in Continental Congress, agreed to adopt the measure pursued by the several county Committees of this province, the 21st day of July last, and do recommend that the several county Committees meet at Trenton on Wednesday, the 29th day of March next, unless some other time and place should be agreed on by a majority of the counties in this province, to chuse Delegates for the purpose aforesaid, and we do hereby appoint Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Hart, Daniel Hunt, Jasper Smith, Charles Coxe, Richard Stevens, Samuel Johnson, Esqrs. Messr. Thomas Jones and Thomas Stout, a county Committee for the purpose aforesaid, who, or any three of them, are also appointed a Committee of Correspondence, and a majority of the whole Committee to have power to call Committees of the several townships together, at such times and places as they may judge necessary.

This Committee to continue till the proceedings of the next Continental Congress be published, or a new Committee chosen. SAMUEL CORWINE, Clerk.

To the PUBLIC.

MY Name having appeared in the public Papers, as one of a Committee to carry into Execution some late Conclusions, which was without my Privity or Consent, and has occasioned a great deal of Uneasiness to my Mind; and as, upon serious and deliberate Consideration, I have not been free to attend on that Occasion, nor do not purpose to be any Ways active therein, I think it right to give this public Notice. JOSEPH LOWNES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Catherine, J. Barron, from London. Snow York, G. Carr, Swanzey. Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Bristol. Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Barbados. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Brig Kitty, J. Robinson, Dominica. Schooner Happy Return, P. Amiel, Hispaniola. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Brig Connolly, J. Blyth, Quebec. Schooner Ranger, J. Mitchell, New-Castle, on Delaware.

Outwards. Brig Catherine, J. Huston, for Halifax. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Lisbon. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth. Ship Albion, T. Crippen, Ship Betsey, J. Graham, and Brig Suffolk, T. Poole, Liverpool. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland.

Cleared. Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborn, to London. Brig Matty, C. Cragg, Dublin. Schooner Sally and Jenny, J. Sands, St. Lucia. Ship Friendship, T. Jann, Lisbon. Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinson, Brig John, J. Ashmead, and Schooner Betsey, R. Benger, Barbados. Schooner Dolphin, H. Smith, Antigua. Brig Endeavour, J. Caldwell, Londonderry. Snow Polly, J. Gourley, Sloop Jenny, D. Badger, Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, and Schooner Peggy, J. Elliott, Virginia.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW SETTS of LELAND's HISTORY of IRELAND, neatly bound and lettered, printed under his own Direction. Also an Assortment of the best Irish Horse-Whips. Enquire at the Bar of the Indian-King. ¶

THE Partnership between ABRAHAM MASON and THOMAS DORSEY is now dissolved; all Persons indebted to the said Partnership are desired to pay their respective Balances to ABRAHAM MASON, he being fully impowered to receive the same. ABRAHAM MASON, THOMAS DORSEY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH, about 20 Years of Age, brought up to House-work, and fit for Town or Country, and has a hearty Male Child of 5 Months old. For Particulars, apply to the PRINTERS.

MARK FREEMAN

HATH removed his store from Front-street to the north side of Market-street, the sixth door from Third-street, where he has an assortment of superfine cloths, second and low priced ditto, with shalcons to match, coatings and duffils, durants, tammies, striped camblets and taborets, calimancoes, checks, cambricks, lawns, muslins, gauzes, black and blond lace, Irish linens, ozenbrigs, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, drillings, ½ ell and ¼ black and coloured mantuas, flowered and plain shining modes, sattins, peelongs, sarsnets, persians, taffeties, coloured and black paduasoys, coloured tabbies, coloured and black silk handkerchiefs, a few rich fashionable waistcoat shapes, and a large assortment of calicoes and chintz.

He has also 14 setts of very elegant and fashionable full chintz furniture for a bed room, each sett contains curtains and counterpane for a bed, window curtains, and covers for chair bottoms, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1775.

STOPPED, on Friday last, on suspicion, a small plain SILVER CUP, made to hold about half a pint. Any person who hath lost the said cup, by proving his property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again, by applying to THOMAS DAFT, Watch-maker, opposite to Joseph Swift's store, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-street. ¶

N. B. Watches and Clocks, of all sorts, made and carefully repaired, and sold by the abovementioned *T. Daft*, late of *London*.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, lately come from England, would be glad of Employ, as an Overseer to a Plantation, hath been used to the Business upwards of 19 Years. Any Gentleman whom this may suit shall be immediately waited upon, by directing a Line to A. B. at the Fountain and Three Tons, in Chestnut-street.

N. B. Any One having a small Plantation to LETT, by leaving a Line as above, shall be waited upon. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE two story brick messuage and wharff adjoining, situate in the Northern Liberties, above Pool's Bridge; bounded by ground of Jeremiah Warder and Henry Woodrow. Also three other messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate and lying on the main road leading from Philadelphia to the point opposite Batchelors-Hall; there is a well of good water and bake oven for the use of the three houses. Any person inclining to purchase the above houses, may be shewn the premises, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living in the first mentioned house. W. WOODROW.

N. B. The subscriber requests all those indebted to him (beyond the time agreed on for credit) to pay off their respective accounts before the first of March next, which will oblige their humble servant, W. W.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Monday, the 16th instant, from Aiston Forge, in the township of Evesham, and county of Burlington, JOHN O'NEAL, *a native of Ireland; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, smooth faced, black hair, and has only one eye; had on, when he went off, a green frize jacket, a small woollen bound hat; other apparel unknown. He stole, and took with him, one new white shirt, one new black silk handkerchief, one pair of new worsted stockings, and one coat. Whoever apprehends said villain, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, from* LAWRENCE SALTAR. ¶

Kingsess township, Philadelphia county, January 7, 1775.

STRAYED away from the subscriber's plantation, adjoining Boon's Island, two MARES, the one a dark bay, about 12 hands high, a pacer, trots but little, has a white star in her forehead, black curly mane and tail, one white foot.—The other a sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, with a white star on her forehead, three white feet, switch tail, long straight mane. Whoever has taken up the said mares, and gives notice to the owner, so that he may have them again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, paid by

¶ P. RODMAN.

Northampton County Goal, January 21, 1775.

WAS committed to the said Goal, some time ago, a certain JACOB BEAVER, *formerly servant to George Palsgrove, of Philadelphia County: These are to give notice to his said late master, or any other, if any master he has, to come in three weeks from this date, pay costs, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged.* ¶ PETER EALER, *Goaler.*

WHEREAS *James Byars*, in *Hanover* township, *Lancaster* county, hath fraudulently obtained a NOTE for Sixteen Pounds, bearing date *June* 19, 1775, payable *Nov.* 1, 1774, on *William Bryson*, of *Newtown* township, and *James M'Cordey*, of the *Indian* Manor, both in *Cumberland* county: These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to take any assignment on said note, as we do intend to dispute the payment. Given under our hands, *January* 23, 1775. WILLIAM BRYSON,

¶ JAMES M'CORDEY.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant LAD, named JOHN DAVISON, by trade a Barber, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, is marked with the small-pox, has bushy hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a grey coloured bearskin coat, with yellow metal buttons, a red waistcoat, leather breeches, blue ribbed stockings, Pinchbeck buckles, and a mackaroni hat. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward. PHILIP CLAMPHER.

Philadelphia and *New-York* STAGE-WAGGON,

To Ply Constantly, Winter and Summer,

SETS out from JOSEPH VANDERGRIFT's, at the sign of the Cross Keys, the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, every Monday and Thursday, precisely at six o'clock in the morning, and proceeds to Princetown, where it meets the New-York Stage, exchanges passengers, and returns next day to Philadelphia, and the other to New-York.---Each passenger to pay Twenty Shillings to New-York, and to be allowed 15 pounds weight of luggage.---It is one of the best carriages of the kind, that ever traversed the road, and will insure the public of as good, careful, and sufficient a driver, as any upon the continent of America. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes for a continuance from his former friends and the public in general, and is their most obedient and humble servant, CHARLES BESSONETT. ¶

[Advertisements omitted this Week will be in our next.]

JUST IMPORTED, BY
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and BOOKBINDER,

A NEAT Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, at his STORE, in Front-street, near Chestnut-street, among which are the following, viz. *Baskerville's family bible, with cuts, elegantly bound in blue morocco; quarto bibles, with and without the church service; ditto, with Ostervala's notes; octavo ditto, with notes, gilt; common ditto; Burkitt on the new testament, with cuts; Henry's select works; Tillotson's works, 10 vols. Josephus's works; Dodderidge's family expositor, 6 vols. Hervey's meditations; Ditto's letters; Sherlock's discourses, 2 vols. Witsius's œconomy of the covenant, 3 vols. Ambrose looking unto Jesus; Owen on the psalms; Boston's sermons; Ditto's fourfold state; Addison's evidence; Halyburton on salvation; Hale's contemplations, 2 vols. Whole duty of man; Durham's physico theology; Religious courtship; Fordyce's sermons; Bisset's sermons; Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. Buchanan's history of Scotland, 2 vols. Seneca's morals; Martin's philosophical grammar; Salmon's geographical grammar; Guthrie's grammar; Mair's book-keeping; Cicero's orations; Pearce's longinus; Justin Delphini; Beza's Latin testament; Boyer's French and English dictionary; Young's dictionary, Bailey's ditto, Fenning's ditto, Johnson's ditto, Cole's ditto, Entick's ditto, New compleat English ditto; Humphry Clinker, 3 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. Telemachus, 2 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols. Joseph Andrews, 2 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Beauties of the Spectator, 2 vols. Modern Travels, 3 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. Arabian Night's Entertainment, 4 vols. History of the witches, ghosts, and highland seers; Compleat letter writer; Thomson's works, 4 vols. Don Quixotte, 4 vols. Yorick's sermons, 2 vols. Milton's works, 3 vols. Juliet Granville, 2 vols. Rowe's works, 4 vols. Rowe's letters; Shakespear's works, 12 vols. Fool of quality, 5 vols. Moliere's works, 6 vols. Vertot's revolutions of Rome, 3 vols. Dramatic censor, 2 vols. Fable of bees, 2 vols. St. Real's conspiracy; Life of Agricola; Wonders of art and nature; Anson's voyage, 2 vols. Boyle's voyage; Viaud's voyage, with Faulkner's shipwreck; Byron's voyages; Frowde's adventures; Charles the 12th King of Sweden; Age of Louis 14, 2 vols. Life of Peter the Great; Hill's arithmetic; Cocker's ditto; Fisher's ditto; Fisher's young man's companion; Hoyle's games of whist; Voltaire's letters; Scotch Hudibras; Turkish tales; Dickinson's letters; Vicar of Wakefield; Methodism displayed, or Enthusiasm detected; Col. Gardiner's life; Watts's psalms and Hymns; Truth's victory over error; Ready reckoner; Henry on prayer; Ditto on the sacrament; Willison's sacramental catechism; Ditto's meditations for communicants; Ditto's example of plain catechising; Ditto's sacramental directory; Ditto's impartial testimony; Ditto's afflicted man's companion; Milton's paradise lost; Wesley's primitive physic. With various kinds of Chapman books, history and divinity, primers, spelling books, plays, pamphlets, &c.*

N. B. He has for sale a quantity of merchants accompt books, of imperial, royal, medium, demy, and foolscap paper, ruled and bound in the best manner; with quills, pens, sealing-wax, wafers, inkstands, ink-powder, pen-knives, slates, black and red-lead pencils, pencil-cases, gentlemen and ladies pocket-books, with and without instruments, scales and dividers, message cards gilt, playing cards, ivory memorandum books, a variety of Barlow best tortoiseshell penknives, &c. &c. &c. Also the best largest English Parchment, each skin sufficient for two deeds, by the roll or skin.

WANTED on RENT,

A SMALL FARM, of about 40 or 50 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-house and an Out-house thereon. Any Person having such a Place to rent, between this and the first Day of June next, in a well settled Part of the Country, and good Neighbourhood, within Thirty-five Miles of the City of Philadelphia, on either Side of the River Delaware, and not more than five Miles from a good Landing on the River, or navigable Creek, by leaving a Line at the Bar of the London Coffee-house, in Philadelphia, directed for I. P. with the Terms and Situation, may have a speedy Answer.

Chester, January 20, 1775.

In Pursuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, will be sold by public Vendue, on the 24th day of February next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

THE valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILL, of the late John Cox, deceased, with a half breast water-wheel, 11 feet head and fall, two pair of stones, one whereof are burrs, four feet and an inch diameter, of the very best quality, double geared, the other are good country stones, four feet diameter, single geared, with 3 boulting chests and cloths, which go by water, two whereof are new, one used and answers exceeding well for grist and country work, the other for boulting superfine, and are proved to be of the best quality; the chest for superfine will easily contain 25 barrels of flour, and an excellent meal loft, large enough to cool 600 bushels of meal, with a Dutch fan and screen that turns by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the best advantage, having been lately repaired, and a good conveniency for another water-wheel and pair of stones; the saw-mill lately rebuilt, and near the mills, having water out of the same race, going with a flutter-wheel, and strikes at least 100 strokes in a minute, and in a plentiful place for timber; there is water plenty two-thirds of the year for three mills, and in the driest season enough for two, situate within 4 miles of the borough of Chester, and 1¼ of a landing on Chester-creek. Also a large stone dwelling-house, 2 stories high, with 3 rooms on a floor, and fire-places in each, likewise a good stone kitchen, 2 stories, and a well of water at the door, also a barn, stables, and a good cooper's shop near the mills, with about 53 acres of good land, whereon is a good bearing orchard and ten acres of meadow, all in very good order, being pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at the same time and place, a stone messuage or tenement, wharff and lot of ground, situate in the borough of Chester; bounded by ground of Joseph Ashbridge, and by Front-street and Chester-creek; has been lately occupied as a store, and will contain 600 barrels of flour below, and 4000 bushels of wheat above stairs, was built for and is a convenient dwelling-house, the wharff is sound and good, 33 feet in breadth. The titles indisputable. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to Mary Cox, living at said mills. MARY COX, and JOHN LEWIS, Administrat.

N. B. To be sold at the same time and place, a good pair of timber wheels and screw. ¶

RUN away, on the first day of this week, from the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named George Fisher, *about 30 years of age, a short well built fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round visaged, sandy complexion, dark brown hair, short and subject to curl, down look, stoops forward as he walks, apt to drink to excess as often as he has an opportunity; had on, when he went away, a small half-worn coarse hat, bound in the edge with black binding, an old blue jacket, lappelled, and patched on the elbows with light coloured cloth, suited with buttons of different kinds, a light coloured under jacket, lappelled, with large plate coat buttons, a new Russia sheeting shirt, old leather breeches, a pair of pale blue milled stockings, new shoes with the straps turned in, and tied with thongs; he was seen going towards Lancaster. He is unexperienced in chopping of wood or almost any of the business belonging to a labourer, and it is likely he will endeavour to be an ostler, or some easy business. Whoever will apprehend and secure said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have* Four Dollars *reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

January 17, 1775. ‖ HAZAEL THOMAS.

Amity township, Berks county, January 16, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 30th day of June last, a red COW, with a bell on, branded on the horns. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same. § MICHAEL LODOWICK, junior.

STANDLEY and SYNG

HAVE for SALE, at their STORE, in Market-street, a few Doors above the Black-horse, A General Assortment of WET GOODS, as usual, for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. All those whose Accounts with them stand in arrear above the limited Time, are desired to settle their respective Balances as soon as possible, to prevent further Trouble. ¶

ON Monday next, the 29th instant, at 9 o' clock in the morning, at the house of Margaret Bridges, deceased, the corner of Water and Race-streets, will be sold by public vendue, all her houshold furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, tables, desk, walnut ditto and chest of drawers, large looking-glasses, mahogany and other bedsteds, two suits of bed and window curtains, beds and bedding, plated and other candlesticks, plated tea-pot and stand, china, a parcel of queen's ware, pewter dishes and plates, wash kettles, tea ditto, brass andirons, shovel and tongs, a hogshead of rum, some cordial, and many other articles too long for an advertisement.

All persons indebted to the estate of MARGARET BRIDGES, deceased, are desired to pay, and those that have any just demands against it, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to WILLIAM RUSH, and CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, Administrators. January 24, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 290 acres, in Loudoun county, in the colony of Virginia, near the main road leading from Colchester to Leesburg, the land is good, with a large plantation in good order for croping, well watered and timbered, has on it a good apple orchard, a new framed dwelling-house, 40 by 28 feet, a barn, 54 by 20 feet, and several other convenient houses; the land is convenient to trade, grist-mills, church, Presbyterian and Anabaptist meeting-houses; there is also on this land a great sign of a copper mine, which has been opened, some ore found and tried, which was good and a great prospect for more to be got. Any person desirous to examine the mine, before the day of sale, shall have free liberty. My method in selling this land is for the purchaser to pay me £ 550, besides paying for the land, upon his raising 20 ton of ore, but if so much ore is never found, nothing to be paid on account of the mine. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, another tract of land, of 400 acres, with two small plantations on it: An indisputable title will be given to the purchasers; this last mentioned land lies within a few miles of the other, and will all be shewn at any time, to any person, by the subscriber, living on the first mentioned tract. THOMAS ASKREN. §

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of February next,

A LOT of LAND, the estate of Abraham Bond, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceased, whereon is a good stone dwelling-house, 2 stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water near the door, a large stone work-shop, barn, stables, &c. Also an orchard of good fruit trees, situate in the Manor of Moreland aforesaid, on the Old York road, near the Crooked Billet, 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The vendue to be held on the premises, at three o' clock in the afternoon, where the conditions of sale will be made known, by JACOB TOMKINS, and DANIEL THOMAS, Executors. *January 21, 1775.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are once more desired to pay, to prevent further trouble, and those that have demands to bring in their accounts, to be adjusted. ¶

January 9, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the SUBSCRIBER, living near Spis-Utiæ Church, in Harford county, Maryland, on Sunday night, the 8th instant, two servant men; one an Englishman, named JOSEPH EDWARDS, a wool-comber, but has been used to labour since he came into this country; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slim made, swarthy complexion, black strait hair, with a large scar on his forehead, and another on the inside of one of his knees, and stutters when he talks fast: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with large white metal buttons, and cuffs to the sleeves, one light cloth coloured under ditto, white country woollen breeches, white yarn stockings, a tow linen shirt, shoes nailed all round, a good felt hat, lined with yellow, an old ozenbrigs shirt, and an old broadcloth great coat, much greased on the back. The other named PATRICK CALIGHAN, an Irishman, been used to labour, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a well set, full faced, saucey fellow, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with white metal buttons, a nankeen under ditto, with a piece of white linen down the back, a new tow linen shirt, white country kersey breeches, white yarn stockings, pretty good shoes, with carved copper buckles, a small felt hat, worn a little yellow, and turns up at the brim. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Twenty Shillings if 10 miles from home, if 20 miles Forty Shillings, and if further the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES GALLION.

N. B. They are men of about 25 or 26 years of age. ‖ 6 W.

January 16, 1775.

SIX-PENCE REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, a servant girl, named *Catherine Keeler*, about 17 years of age, well grown; had on, and took with her, a short green baize gown, a brown worsted quilt, two lincey petticoats, two pair of stockings, one check apron, one flag handkerchief, 3 ditto spotted and check linen; she has been lame in one of her big toes, and wore a red flannel on it. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any of his Majesty's goals, shall be intitled to the above reward, and their labour for their pains. ROBERT TOMKINS. §

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Thornbury township, Chester county, about the beginning of June last, a red yearling HEIFER, with a white belly and four white legs, also some white in her face, and two white spots on her back. Whoever has the said heifer in custody, and will inform the subscriber, so that he may get her again, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ BENJAMIN COX, junior.

Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 16, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 16th of December last, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, a man, by the name of William Westborn, *about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, short brown hair; had on, when committed, a drab cloth coat, green trowsers, &c. is about 33 or 34 years of age, has a down look, says he was born in Morris county, New-Jersey. His master (if any he has) is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks after the date hereof, or otherwise he will be discharged, upon paying his fees, &c. by*

¶ JOHN ANDERSON, *Goaler.*

MUSCOVADO SUGARS, of the best quality, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels;
West-India RUM;
Barbados SPIRIT, old and fit for immediate use;
Genuine red PORT WINE, in quarter casks and bottles;
Old Madeira WINE, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks;
A few dozens of right good CLARET;
A parcel of RHUBARB;
A new London made CABLE, about 9½ inches;
And some casks of essence VINEGAR,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any accounts against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by ZACHARIAH HOOD, Executor.

N. B. The still-house, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets, to be sold or lett. *Nov. 8, 1774.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 16th of May next.

A HOUSE and LOT situate in the borough of Chester, now in the tenure of Mrs. Margaret Carrey: it has been a noted store for many years past, and is the most convenient stand for business in the place. The house is built of brick, very commodious, two stories high, has three rooms on the first floor, besides a large store in the front, four rooms on the second, and three ceiled garrets above; also cellars under the whole, contrived in the best manner. There is likewise a stone store-house adjoining, which has been used for a salt store, and will contain many thousand bushels, a large garden neatly fenced with cedar boards, a stone stable, with room above sufficient to contain several tons of hay, a chaise-house and sundry other conveniences; the whole in good repair.

Also to be SOLD, and entered on the 12th of April next, 18 acres of extraordinary meadow ground, now in the tenure of Mr. David Cowpland: part of this land is rich improved marsh, and from its situation on Chester-creek, which abounds with great quantities of rich mud, the whole of it, at a very trifling expence, may be brought to whatever degree of fertility the owner pleases. There may likewise be opened on the premises a good stone quarry, which lies close on the edge of the creek, where flats may constantly ply to carry away the stones. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber in Philadelphia. DAVID JACKSON.

If the premises are not sold before the 1st of March next, they will then be leased for a term of years.

N. B. The subscriber requests those that are indebted to him, to pay off their respective accounts without further notice, and those to whom he stands indebted, to call for their money. ¶

New-York, November 26, 1774.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward,

TO the person or persons who will secure WILLIAM BAILEY, a runaway servant, in any of his Majesty's goals on the continent of America, on their giving notice to any of the following persons, viz. Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, Merchant, in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. JOHN BOYLE, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or to his master, JOHN SHAW, Merchant, in New-York; the abovementioned runaway is about 5 feet 7 inches high, smooth complexion, and mild address, knows something of the weaving business, writes a good hand, and has kept a school for some time past; it is probable he may have a forged pass with him; he has for some time past wrought at the copper mines, in Lancaster county, from whence he took his departure last month, and reported that he was going towards Shamokin; he has behaved in the most ungrateful manner to the subscriber, who will pay, exclusive of the above reward, all reasonable charges, on conveying him to prison, and bringing the account to JOHN SHAW.

Cæcil County, December 1, 1774.

RUN away from the subscriber, living within 5 miles of Charlestown, or within 3 miles of Stevenson's Ferry, on Susquehanna, an Irish servant man, named *Michael M'Daniel*, but is supposed to change his name; he had on, when he went away, a dark brown coat, without lining, and chewed all in the skirts by the cows, an old blue jacket, with grey back, buckskin breeches, ripped in the crotch, blue ribbed stockings, old shoes, newly mended, brass buckles, not fellows, a coarse dirty shirt, a narrow brim wool hat, with two cocks, and an iron collar on him; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, with short black hair, black eye-brows, and is of a swarthy black complexion, marked a little with the small-pox, a straight cut on his cheek, aside his left eye, and is about 22 or 23 years of age, speaks middling good English, but a little broad; he ran away once before, and was taken and put into York goal. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so as his master may get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT ACKIN. ¶

FOR SALE,

ONE HALF of the STEEL FURNACE, at TRENTON, built of Stone, and in good Order. Also a LOT of GROUND adjoining, on which is erected a Frame Building.

A HOUSE, in MOUNTHOLLY, and large LOT, convenient for a Tan-yard, a Run of Water passing through it. The Payments will be made easy. For Terms, enquire of

‖ 5s. *Tfctf.* JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold," and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
} Attornies of the Trustees.

THIS is to give Notice that I, the Subscriber, did, about 12 Months past, purchase of and from Elizabeth Zerrung, Widow and Relict of John Zerrung, late deceased, all her Dower, or Widow's Third, which to her did belong, of and in the Estate of the said John Zerrung, deceased, for the Sum of Thirty-five Pounds, Two Pounds thereof paid to her at the Execution of the Release, and for the remaining Thirty-three Pounds I gave her my Bond, due the Beginning of December, 1774.--- And did, after the aforesaid Bond became due, lay down and offer unto her the said Elizabeth, all the Money due and belonging to her upon said Bond, in the Presence of two Witnesses; which Money she took up and kept, and did then and ever since refuse to give up my Bond. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons from buying or taking an Assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, or any Part thereof, unless compelled thereto by Law. HENRY ZERRUNG, in Bethel Township, Lancaster County. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.